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GREENSBORO NURSERIES



*A Collection of Pictures and Suggestions for Plantings
That Will Give the Home Owner an Idea of the Effect they can Achieve by
Proper Planting of Suitable Shrubs and Trees.—Prepared by*

John A. Young & Sons
Greensboro, N. C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits,
Shrubs, Vines, Roses and Perennials

Suggestions on Planting Shrubbery

THE American people are appreciating as never before the necessity of planting shrubbery and flowers around their homes as the essence of good breeding and distinction. The taste and liberality with which shrubbery is planted is almost an index of the character and importance of the home owner.

We have gathered into this booklet a number of interesting illustrations which speak for themselves better than written words can describe the charm of nature's adornment, and in doing this we have selected modest homes in preference to the palaces of the rich, though they make even greater showing of improvement from their elaborate plantings than those chosen, but there are so few of such and so many of the common houses which need adornment that can be easily and cheaply planted that in this way we hope to make the booklet a practical every-day help rather than a collection of pretty pictures.

The principles of proper plantings are not hard to master. Varieties should be planted in groups, and in small grounds nothing more elaborate than a planting of a few varieties should be attempted, with enough massing to dominate the grounds when in bloom. Care should be taken in the selection of varieties that will content themselves within the space, shade, moisture and soil conditions which you have to offer them, rather than because you have admired the beauty of form, foliage or bloom of the plants in other locations.

The plants themselves should be grouped to harmonize as to color if their blooming period comes at the same time, and as to height and foliage as well. Rugged, quickly growing plants with rough foliage and brilliant but coarse flowers should be used at a distance for effect, reserving the finer and more delicate plants for the nearby nooks and borders.

When the shrubs get old and become unsightly they should be grubbed out and new plants of slender, willowy, growth planted in their place. There is no more reason to expect one planting to last forever than one automobile tire. The modern practice is to allow about three feet for each shrub, the crowding tending to keep the shrub smaller and denser and more pleasing, thus making the planting attractive and at its best for many more years.

The shrubs are necessary for the background but where there is space very pleasing effects are to be secured by planting perennials among them or in a border in front of the shrubbery to bloom season after season, adding color to the grounds and furnishing cut flowers for the table.

Naturally, pleasing, well-kept grounds require care and attention as every other desirable thing does, but the result is well worth while and fully justifiable, paying well in added health and pleasure for both time and labor expended, and you will find upon investigation that the initial investment will in no wise be as great as you might think.

There are many fruit trees that give as good a decorative effect in the garden as do purely ornamental trees, and we have a complete selection of all the leading varieties for the purpose from which plantings can be made.



BEFORE—Before planting a building may be a warm and comfortable house, and not look like it.—But there is more to life than three meals a day and some place to sleep, and well placed shrubs add to life's satisfaction and joys.



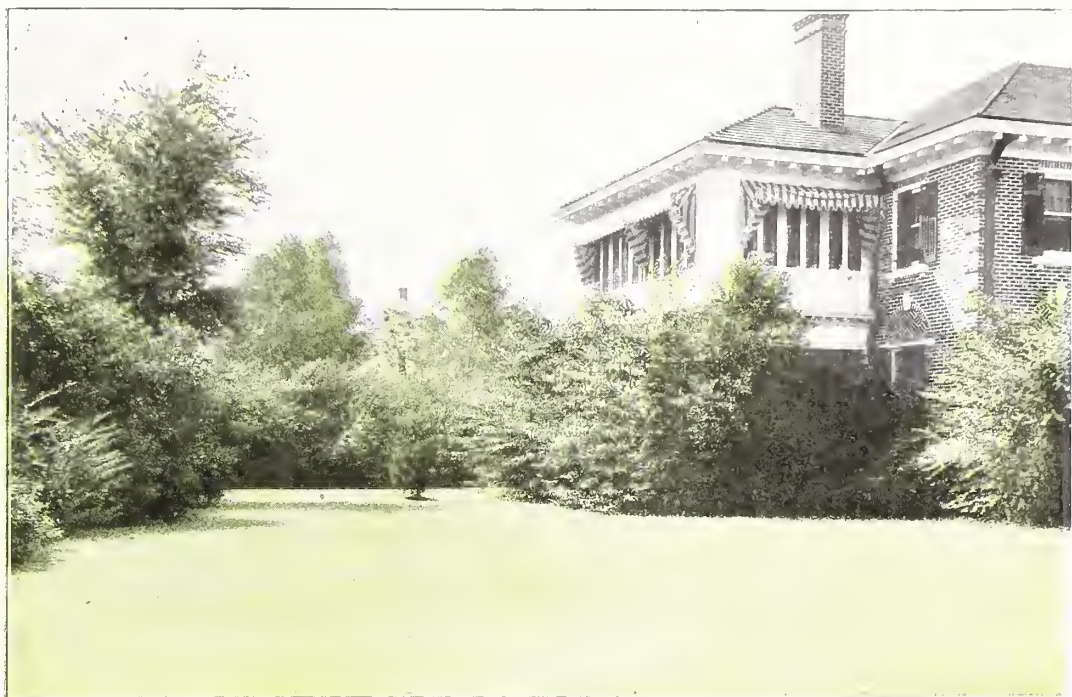
AFTER—Decorated with appropriate shrubbery the house above has become the home below. Distinctive and reflecting to the passerby the comfort within and carrying the message that people of taste and importance live here. An asset to the community and a satisfaction to the owners.

Making it a Community Affair

DURING our days of war co-operation "Block Communities" became quite popular in the cities. The idea is too good to let entirely die. At least the residences fronting together on a block could well afford to co-operate in beautifying their yards and almost any nursery would make some concession for a clubbing order so large and give some expert service in planning. You are almost as much interested in your neighbors planting plans as your own. When it comes to beautifying a street all must co-operate. Suppose each home on a block planted masses of shrubs to bloom in succession. What a gorgeous return it would give each individual in pleasure and friendship, not to mention the example it would be to others in your city, and the financial return from increased value of the properties. When you cast a pebble into the pond you never know how far the waves may travel.

FORSYTHIA (Illustrated above)—These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow before the leaves appear in spring, almost before the snow has left the ground, their golden bells vying with the crocus as harbingers of spring. Splendid for planting on steep banks and especially above a retaining wall, as some of the branches grow upright while the remainder will hang down over the wall for several feet. It is especially valuable to those who plan to have something of interest in bloom in their grounds all the time.



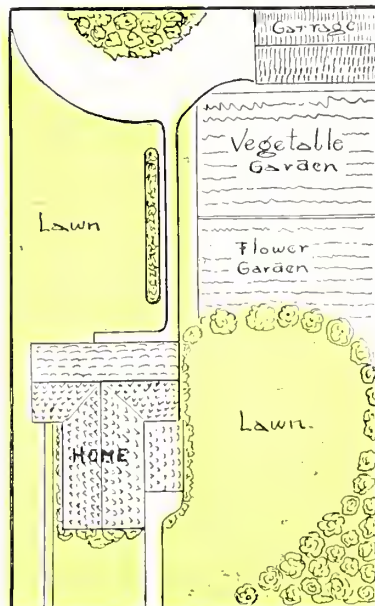


Enjoying Your Own Planting

THE arrangement of the large shrubs used above is very good indeed. The idea of a quiet cove in the back part of the grounds which can be only glimpsed from the street is an especially attractive idea and does not need such large space as indicated here to make it effective. This cove can have lawn swings or seats, water pools, fountains or perennial borders where the owner can enjoy nature in solitude, although within the confines of a big city. If the grounds are not large a side porch with smaller shrubs around its foundation would give an entrance to the arena and enable the occupants of the house to enjoy its beauties. A good many plantings are not enjoyed as much by the owners as the passersby but by this arrangement both may enjoy it.

Almost any of the larger shrubs or small trees will be available for such a design, Philadelphus, Japanese Snowball, Forsythia, Golden Elder, Spirea Van Houttei, Pride of Rochester Deutzia, Siberian Dogwoods, Candida Weigelia and if there is room some Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Pin Oak, Judas Tree, etc., singly or in groups according to the size of the grounds.

For smaller spaces, say where the frontage is a single sixty to seventy-foot lot, the same effect can be secured in miniature by using Double Althea, Rose of Sharon, Calycanthus, Deutzia, Lemoinei, Snowberry, Buddleia, Flowering Currants, Eva Rathke or variegated Weigelias, Hydrangeas and Spireas, making selections easy.





Evergreens

EVERGREENS used as home decorations are in a class by themselves and while they are slow to propagate, do not spread and grow slowly after planting, yet when fully established they give a most beautiful effect. A planter of Evergreens has a large range of varieties for selection and can form almost any combination of colors, ranging from light gray to deepest green in intriguing contrasts and combinations. In size they can be found to fit the most pretentious grounds, or scrubby little dwarf pines and Siberian Arborvitae will cuddle into the most inconspicuous corners. The first cost for Evergreens is greater than for trees and shrubs but they require less attention after establishment and always hold an attraction for their friends, especially as they carry on the

work of beautifying the world when the deciduous shrubs and trees are resting.

The group above is a good illustration of a corner grouping of Evergreens that makes a perfect appearance soon after planting, but so slow growing that they do not push or crowd for many years. Below is a section of a foundation planting showing how favorably they contrast with any deciduous shrubbery even at its best. They afford a charming background for perennials. The Blue Spruces used thus with Purple and Blue Iris and Delphinium make a picture not soon forgotten. There are so many varieties of the evergreens that the specialist can have all the pleasure in their collection that the South American naturalist has in hunting the elusive orchids, and with substantial "money back" results for his labors.





Hedges and Screens

BECAUSE the Osage Orange was once extensively planted in this country to protect farm crops from the depredations of roving cattle, to the popular mind a "Hedge" must still perform the functions of a bulldog, and brings up visions of the briery barberry or the interlocking Privet. While these are quite useful and valuable their protective characteristic is not necessary in town or city.

The great masses of Spirea shown in bloom above are the screen between the lawn and vegetable garden of a common sixty-foot village residence lot. Owing to the extensive branching of the Van Houtteii but a few plants were needed to make this gorgeous showing. The pride of the owner in such a beauty show is unsurpassed by anything less human than that for a new baby.

The picture is given as a suggestion of the effect of mass planting of free blooming plants. The Spirea Van Houtteii are good as we see them here but if friend neighbor has Spireas you can beat him to it by a plentiful planting of Cydonia, the Japanese Quince, with masses of scarlet flowers in early May. A border of Deutzia Lemoinei of more upright and trim habit than the Spirea will make a gallant show of equally profuse bloom. The Philadelphus family is also available. The Golden and Lemoinei are smaller and better adapted for such use than the Grandiflora. The flower owner with a small place who would attract attention must sacrifice the mixed planting with something ever new, strut upon the stage in gala attire for a few days and then retire to solid green foliage until another year rolls round.



Planting Trees

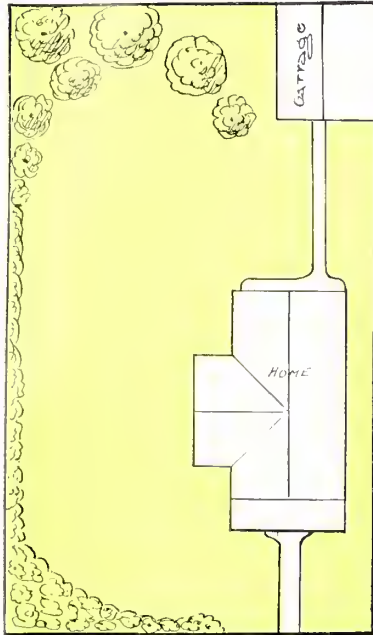
THE first ornamentals planted in America were the Trees. "Underbrush" did not appeal to the pioneer who despised the shrubs and dwarfs that whipped into his eyes and prevented easy progress in his search for game but the majestic trees he could understand, admire and moved to his home when he began to build towns.

Street trees are so well established that the individual town residence owner seldom has to plant them. They almost go along with the surveyors' chains when new additions and plots are put upon the market, but the policy of grouping them at the back of a lot is one that is not followed as much as it might be in either town or country.

Looking down the length of a city lot into the cool recesses of the little group shown below would surely tempt one to stray from the straight and narrow path of a cement sidewalk and seek the cool embrace of their friendly shade. The combination of these as specimen trees, the Bungeii Catalpa, stepping up from the shrub border, the Willow beyond and the Soft Maple with its towering background, bring

out the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch on the left and Beech on the right to the best possible advantage.

The beauty of this planting is that its owner can enjoy it most, the house has no foundation shrubs. They are planted in pleasing curves around the border, culminating in the grove at the rear. There are some good suggestions for the home owner in this sketch.



To Our Many Friends and Customers

It is with pleasure and pardonable pride that we present to our patrons and the public this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. We make no extravagant announcements, or promises impossible of fulfillment, but your patronage, confident that we can give you full value and entire satisfaction.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are **LOCATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE** where stock will not be destroyed or even injured by Northern blizzards or extreme Southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been over a third of a century in the nursery business and fruit-growing. The assortments we grow are not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow **The Leading Varieties** that are in demand throughout our country, including those proved to be reliable.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious.

In this catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities.

When our patrons desire us to aid them in making a selection of varieties we will cheerfully do so upon their stating to us the general character of their soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for home use, for near market or distant shipment.

While we will most gladly lend a helping hand to the commercial grower, still our most cherished aspiration is to see the hills and valleys of the South dotted over with fruit-gardens and orchards, and the homes of the people surrounded with shade trees, shrubbery and flowers.

Being owners and directors of some of the largest commercial apple orchards in the South, we believe we are in position to give valuable advice as to location, varieties, etc.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Greensboro, N. C.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING AND CARE OF TREES

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and, indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones, the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and roots placed immediately in a trench covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. **WHILE TREES ARE OUT OF THE GROUND THE ROOTS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN AND AIR.**

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained, if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put in

a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needed.

Time for Planting.—We are very much favored by the weather conditions throughout the South and Piedmont sections, as we can plant from November 1st, whenever weather conditions are favorable. In our own commercial orchards our planting is largely done during the early Spring months.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife. Peach should be cut back to 20 inches of the ground. Apple, pear and other fruits should be cut back to few buds on each limb. One year apple should be cut back to within 24 inches of the ground.

Cut back grape vines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within ½ foot of the ground.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to

receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drouth. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the ends of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep. Do not use horse stable manure near the body of the tree.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in the orchard unless you wish to destroy it.



Fruit Department---Select Varieties

Early Summer Apples

YELLOW MAY—Small, round, sub-acid, juicy, pleasant flavor. Valuable for its earliness. Tree erect in growth very productive. Ripe last of May and first of June.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large size, yellow, roundish, oblate, juicy, tender, fine sub-acid flavor. Middle to last of June.

EARLY RIPE—Similar to Early Harvest, larger, quality and color about the same; ten days later; tree an erect grower and good bearer. July.

RED ASTRACHAN—Rather large, deep red, rich flavor; a beautiful apple and fine for market. Tree a fine, vigorous erect grower and bears abundantly. Middle to last of June.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—Medium size, oblong, conical, fine deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Last half of June and July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Valuable as an early market variety medium to large, light yellow. June.

EARLY JOE—Small, striped with red; very fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

SUMMER ROSE—Small to medium size, yellow ground and beautiful striped and clouded with dark red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, excellent. Tree a slow grower, but abundant bearer, blooms late and is seldom injured by late frosts. July.

Late Summer Apples

SUMMER PEARMAN—Medium size, roundish conical, pale yellow, with dull red streaks; rich, juicy, nearly sweet, a fine apple. Tree a slow grower but good bearer. The nursery trees of this and Red June are generally one-third smaller than the other varieties of the same age. August.

YELLOW HORSE—Large, yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy, sub-acid, a little tart when not fully ripe; fine for cooking, drying and cider. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. August.

WILLIAMS FAVORITE—Size medium, some times rather large. Color mostly fine dark crimson stripes. Flesh yellowish white. Moderately juicy, mild, agreeable flavor. Ripens for several weeks late in summer. Requires rich soil and good cultivation.

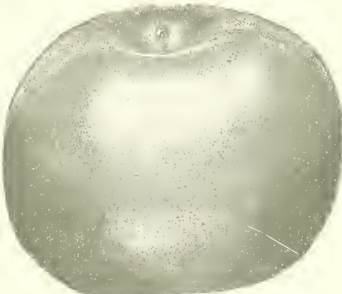
Fall Apples

BONUM—A remarkably fine apple. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow, covered with red in the sun; rich juicy, high flavor. Should be in every orchard and fruit garden. September and October.

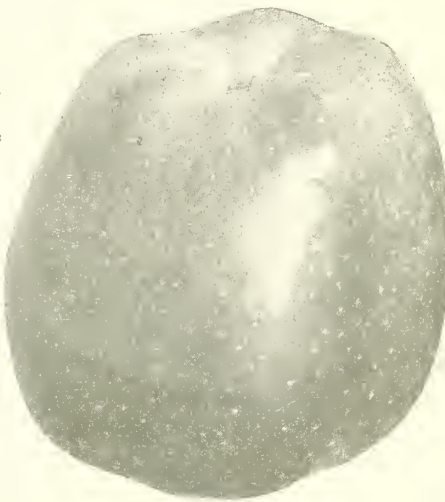
GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium, rich yellow color; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. October.

BUCKINGHAM—Large to very large, striped, juicy, rich, very agreeable flavor, a very popular mountain variety. September and November.

PINE STUMP—Medium to large size, roundish, fine, deep red in the sun, streaked in the shade; flesh yellow, juicy, rich aromatic, high flavor. Tree upright, spreading, hardy, thrifty and very productive. Native of Eastern Carolina. October and January.



Grimes Golden



Delicious Apple

Medium Winter Apples

DELICIOUS—Very popular variety. Fruit large, dull dark red, streaked with yellow. Sheep nose shape. Fine grained, crisp, juicy, good quality.

WINESAP—One of the most popular apples in cultivation. The fruit is medium, roundish, slightly oblong, conical; color dark red, with occasional streaks, flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, rich, vinous aromatic flavor, fine for winter cider as well as other uses. Tree vigorous, spreading, and bears annual and abundant crops. October to March.

STAYMEN'S WINESAP—A seedling of the Winesap, originated in the West. Tree very vigorous, open, irregular, spreading, wood very dark; heavy foliage. Fruit medium to large, heavy, oblate, conical, regular; greenish yellow, mostly covered and distinct gray, flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best. Season November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK (Paragon)—Resembles the Winesap in every way except the tree is better and much more vigorous grower, and the fruit is larger many specimens being twelve inches in circumference; color a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all a long keeper. Flavor milder, more of a sub-acid, but fully equal to the Winesap.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG (Carolina Baldwin.)—Medium to large; pale yellow, streaked and splashed with dull red; fine grained, rich, juicy. Tree vigorous, spreading. October to February.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples, 20 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries, 20 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries, 18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

Dwarf pears and Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes, Rows 9 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows.

Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.

Strawberries, for field culture, 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.

Strawberries, for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Late Winter Apples

YATES—Best of a class of small winter apples; flesh fine grained, rich, vinous, aromatic, luscious flavor; fills the place of Hall, Bar Seedling and Johnson's Red. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. November to April.

RED LIMBERTWIG—Medium size, streaked and shaded with pale red or greenish yellow; rich and aromatic; a very popular and profitable apple in the mountains, but does not succeed well toward the coast as it rots and drops off prematurely in many localities. January to March in the mountains.

BEAUTY OF THE WORLD—Large to very large; roundish oblong; striped, dark red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, tender, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Early winter.

JONATHAN—Medium in size, round-ovate, or approaching truncate-conical; regular, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; stalk slender; basin very distinct, rather deep; flesh white, very rich, spicy, sub-acid. Tree very productive.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow, shaped, indistinct red stripes; basin deep, wide, eye nearly closed, cavity deep, narrow, russeted; stem short; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid.

SPARGER—Originated near Mt. Airy, N. C. Medium size, round, red, with white dots; sub-acid, good annual bearer. December to April.

GANO (Red Ben Davis.)—Large, smooth; deep red; attractive. An early annual and prolific bearer.

The following winter apples we recommend particularly for the Cotton Belt Country:

Winesap, Yates, Pine Stump.

Winter apples best suited to Piedmont sections:

Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Black Twig, Pine Stump, York Imperial.

Winter apples best suited to the Mountainous sections:

Black Twig, Ben Davis, Royal Limbertwig, Winesap, Albemarle Pippin, York Imperial, Stayman's Winesap, Red Limbertwig, Sparger.

Note.—The early and fall apples given will succeed in all sections.

Crab Apples

RED SIBERIAN, small; **RED SIBERIAN**, large. Both very nice.

WHITE HONEY CRAB—One of the first of little eating apples, rich golden yellow, delicious flavor; a few in a room will perfume the house. This is one of the most delightful Crabs grown, and should be in every collection.



Royal Limbertwig



Crawford's Early

PEACHES

GREENSBORO PEACH—Originated in Greensboro by W. B. Balsley. A seedling of Connet's Southern Early, bought and introduced by John A. Young. Beautiful crimson with yellow tint. This is one of the very fine peaches we have introduced, from seed of Connet's Early.

CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY—From which the Greensboro and Oklahoma Queen and Beauty originated, was introduced by these Nurseries in 1884, and is without doubt the finest July peach that has been brought to notice for years. We have to hear the first unfavorable report from it.

OKLAHOMA BEAUTY—Nearly round, is more highly colored than the Greensboro, three days earlier, and equals it in every other respect, some specimens measuring eight inches in circumference. S. C.

ARP BEAUTY—An excellent yellow peach, red blush, ripening last half of June; good quality. S. C.

SNEED—A distinct variety of the China Cling type, ten days earlier than Alexander. Has large bloom, and in quality equal to Alexander. S. C.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Chinese Cling type; large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. July.

CARMAN—Broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked with red, flesh creamy white, slightly tinted with red; of sprightly vinous flavor, freestone. Ripe July 1st to 15th.

MAYFLOWER—Very early, ripening last of May to June 10th; red, medium size; the earliness, fine color of this peach makes it a great market peach.

STUMP THE WORLD—Large to very large, handsome, creamy white with a red blush next the sun; rich, excellent flavor. August. F.

MAY DELICIOUS is the most remarkable Peach that we have observed. It ripens at the same time as the well-known Mayflower, but is far superior in texture and quality, rivaling the best July Peaches. Expert fruit-growers frankly admit that May Delicious is so much better than any other early ripening variety that there is no comparison. The Greensboro Peach, one of our introduction, has come to be a standard sort, but we are convinced that May Delicious will even surpass that variety in popularity.

ELBERTA—Large, golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Crawford and Chinese Cling. Ripens about the middle of July. F.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large to very large, yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Fine for market. Last half of July. F.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, juicy, red, rich, vinous. First of August. F.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large, nearly red, very juicy and rich, one of the finest clingstones in cultivation. First of August. C.

CHINESE CLING—Very large, yellowish white, streaked and shaded with pale red; very juicy and fine. First of August. C.

Spraying Treatment for Insects

Believing that the fruit grower is often confused with the many spray mixtures offered for sale and recommended, we have discontinued all except the most important.

Lime and Sulphur

Commercial Lime and Sulphur can be bought at most hardware stores, and as a rule the strength is sufficient when used 1 gallon to 8 gallons water for winter and spring before buds open. This spraying should be thoroughly done, covering every part of the tree, being careful to get the utmost point of the limb as well as body of the tree.

Summer Spraying Should Be Done.

Just as soon as the bloom drops (safest to begin just as soon as bloom is off) don't delay one day.

One gallon commercial lime and sulphur, 30 gallons water $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. powdered arsenate of lead, or 1 lb. of paste arsenic of lead. Do this spraying very thoroughly as this spraying is very important; three weeks later, repeat this same spray, and follow with same four weeks after the second. If only one summer spraying can be made the 1st is the most important.

Home-Made Lime and Sulphur

12 lbs. sulphur, either the flower or commercial grade; 12 lbs. unslacked lime, 50 gallons water. Use large kettle or pot, not brass. Put 5 gallons water in kettle or pot, then the 12 lbs. unslacked lime and while it is slacking add the 12 lbs. sulphur, stirring meanwhile, then add water to make 50 gallons and boil 30 minutes. Draw or dip into barrels or other vessels, let stand until well settled, then dip or draw off, being careful not to get sediment, and use full strength for winter spray, for summer use 1 gallon to 4 water.

Tobacco Spray

For aphids and other sucking insects. Three pounds tobacco or tobacco stems, five gallons water; boil 30 minutes and apply full strength with spray pump.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Large, yellow red blush; very fine. Last of August. F.

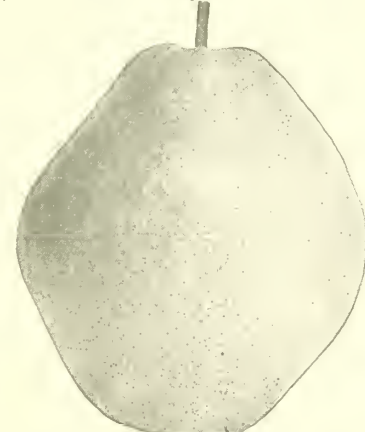
CHAMPION—Large white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy and sweet. Hardy. August 1st.

STONEWALL JACKSON—A seedling from the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Size very large, orange yellow, nearly round; flesh firm; free stone. August. F.

SALWAY—One of the finest late peaches; very large and handsome, deep yellow, with a red blush on the sunny side; rich, juicy, and high vinous flavor; fine for market. September. F.

HEATH CLING—Large to very large, white, with a red blush next the sun, flesh white, firm, juicy, rich, and one of the best for preserving. September. C.

EATON'S GOLDEN CLING—Large, Golden yellow; juicy, rich and very good. The best canning and preserving peach in cultivation. A native of Granville County, N. C. Last of September. C.



Keiffer's Hybrid



Bartlett Pear

PEARS

S. for standard; D. for dwarf.
S. and D., standard and dwarf.

LECONTE—Fruit large; young and very prolific bearer; and upright grower and its beautiful fruit and foliage makes it quite ornamental. Blights. Ripe in August in North Carolina. S.

GARBER—Equally as hardy as the Keiffer; of the same class of pears. The growth and appearance is very much like the Keiffer. Ripens between Laconte and Keiffer. S.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID—Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek; very juicy with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer. S.

MAGNOLIA—Of the Oriental class; Originated in South Georgia. Described as large to very large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellow russet; tinged with red and brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; prolific bearer. Three to four weeks later than the Keiffer. S.

EARLY HARVEST PEAR—Tree robust and free from blight; medium to large; fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest and is justly classed as a market pear. S.

WILDER—Small to medium, bell shaped, yellow ground, firm grained, tender, sub-acid, vigorous. Early and annual bearer. S.

BARTLETT—Large yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh very fine-grained, buttery, sugary, slightly sub-acid, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. Succeeds best as standard. Bears early and abundantly. August. S. and D.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Described as unusually productive, bearing in clusters, commencing to fruit young; strong, luxuriant growth; large dark leaves until late in the season when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson; with branches bending under the loads of Golden Russet pears is a thing of beauty. The fruit is medium size, flat or apple shaped. October. S.

KOONCE—New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; Medium to large size, yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, handsome, a good shipper; profitable tree; vigorous, upright and free from blight. S.

SECKEL—Without doubt the finest flavored pear in cultivation, and one of the hardiest and most free from disease. Fruit small to medium size, yellowish brown, red cheek, juicy, rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. September. S. and D.

PLUMS

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON PLUM—Much larger than the common blue Damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

RED JUNE—Large for so early a plum, ripening from ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree; color fiery red, quality good.

OGON—Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality, free stone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class and the slowest grower.

ABUNDANCE—Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow; washed with purple crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

APRICOTS

ORANGE—Medium; orange shape and color; good.

MOORPARK—Fruit large; orange skin, with red cheek; flesh yellow; separating nicely from pit; rich and delicious flavor, one of the best varieties, ripening middle to last of June.

CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, rich; sweet, delicious. May.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, light yellow, marbled with red; fine. May.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—Very large, pale yellow, very fine.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES
MAY DUKE—Medium to large, red, sub-acid, rich, fine. May.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium, red, tender, juicy, rich acid. First of May.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

LATE DUKE—Large, light red, sub-acid, good. Last of June.

QUINCES

CHAMPION—This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality, ripens later, a more upright and thrifty grower and more prolific.

FIGS

BROWN TURKEY—A fine old variety.
MARSEILLES—Large and fine; yellowish-white.

CELESTIAL—Large, white, fine.

MULBERRIES

(Everbearing)

LARGE BLACK ENGLISH—The most prolific mulberry in cultivation. Fruit large, and perfectly black when fully ripe. Poultry feed on it ravenously, and a few about the house are desirable and profitable. Begins to ripen in May and continues until the middle of August. The fruit drops freely when ripe.



Black Tartarian

NUTS

All nut bearing trees root very deep, hence they should be planted when the trees are small; they are very hard to get to live.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—This variety is found over a large extent of country, and is easily grown if transplanted while the tree is small; bears at an early age, usually at eight years, often on some trees earlier; make a handsome shade tree, and grows rapidly.

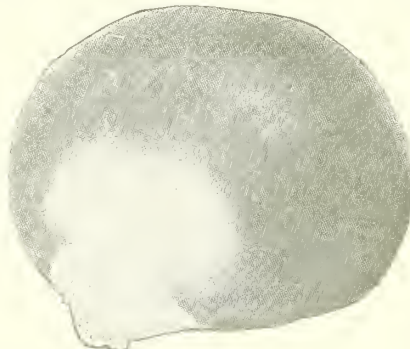
JAPAN GIANT DWARF CHESTNUT—A dwarf grower, very distinct. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two-year-old trees in nursery row often loaded with nuts of enormous size. Their great productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of value wherever they succeed and they seem to succeed here in all the Southern and border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy.

SEIBOLDIANA (Japan Walnut)—From the mountains of northern Japan. Larger than the Condiformis, the shell a little thicker; nuts produced in clusters; meat sweet, of the best quality; leaves large green; tree vigorous, very hardy, young and prolific bearer.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Fine grower, with handsome spreading head. The nuts and its value is well known.

PECANS—Budded and grafted varieties. We have these grown in Florida and can ship direct from there. We describe a few of the leading varieties.

Stuart (Synonym: Castnera)—This variety is a strong, upright grower; size large to very large. Flavor and quality



Chestnut

good. This was one of the first varieties to be widely distributed, and in consequence has been reported as giving satisfactory returns over a wider range than many other varieties of later introduction.

Schley (Synonyms: Admiral Schley)—Size medium to large. Form oblong-conical to long ovate, with conical apex. Shell very thin, cracking very easily. Favorite delicate, sweet and rich, quality very good.

Van Deman (Synonyms: Bourgeois; Dumine Mire; Mere and Meyer erroneously; Paragon, in part; Southern Beauty)—The original tree (now seventy or more years old) is now a beautiful thrifty tree, and bearing large crops of nuts. Flavor delicate, quality good. The variety is a strong, vigorous grower, with large foliage. Productive and profitable.

Frotscher (Synonyms: Frotscher's Egg Shell, Egg Shell in part, Oliver Majestic)—Parent tree about fifty years old. Nuts medium to large. A budding tree set out in Southwest Georgia in 1892 yielded nuts to the wholesale value of \$65.00 in 1905, notwithstanding the loss of a large portion of top of tree by a gale, and the sacrifice of many nuts by the cutting of budding and grafting wood therefrom. A strong, handsome grower.

GRAPES

CONCORD—The most popular and reliable bunch grape; perfectly hardy; very productive and suited to nearly all situations; bunch large, compact; fruit large, black when fully ripe; melting and delicious. August.



Campbell's Early

MOORE'S EARLY—An extra large black grape that has received from twelve to fifteen first-class premiums for extreme earliness; large size. Vines about as vigorous and hardy as its parent, the Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Strong grower, with thick, heavy mildew-resisting foliage, very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered, compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round; black with a bright purple bloom. Ripening with the earliest.

WARDEN—A fine early black grape, of fine quality; bunches large, berries large. Equally prolific as Concord and ten days earlier.

DELAWARE—Bunch and fruit rather small, light red, translucent, sweet, vinous, aromatic, first rate. July.

DIAMOND GRAPE—Bunches large, often shouldered and sometimes double-shouldered; berries medium, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the bunches, even when ripe. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.

LUTIE—Bunches medium to large; color dull red; flesh sweet, equal to the best, a little foxy to the small which is not perceptible to the taste. The great value of the Lutie lies in its hardiness, ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific; ripens one week ahead of Concord.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchel)—Color greenish white; skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separates from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb.

THE NIAGARA—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries as large, or larger, than Concord.

BRIGHTON—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.

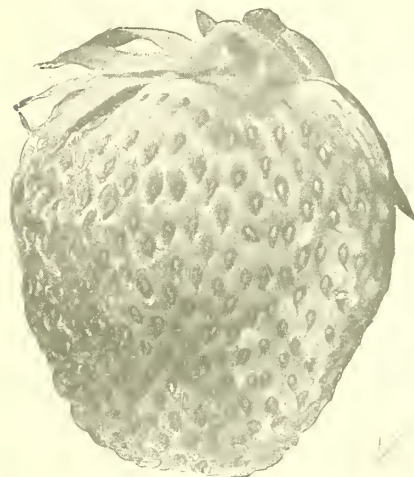
The Following are Grown as the Muscadine Class

JAMES—Grows in small bunches, from three to ten berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough. September to October.

SCUTTERNONG—The great arbor grape. Best for cotton belt of country. Large yellowish white, sometimes sprinkled with red and patches of russet; rich, juicy, sugary, melting with a very musky aromatic, highly perfumed, delightful flavor August and September.

STRAWBERRIES

NEW STRAWBERRY—GREENSBORO FAVORITE—The Greensboro Favorite strawberry has been tested by the side of Thompson and other standard varieties, and has been found to excel them in every point of medium size, regular form, color a deep, rich red. It is fully as large as the Lady Thompson, will bear more fruit, season ten days longer, and will sell for 25 per cent more on the market. The plants are strong, deeply rooted, enabling it to bear when other varieties are cut short by dry weather. It has long stems, holding the fruit well up off the ground, enabling the fruit to mature and ripen all over at



Klondyke Strawberry

the same time, thus making it possible to gather the fruit 24 hours earlier than varieties with the same degree of ripeness laying on the ground. Summing up the good qualities we have a berry that is medium to large size, excellent flavor, splendid color, strong plant, strong fruit stalk, a variety with great keeping qualities. Introduced Greensboro Nurseries.

KLONDYKE—Productive, very firm, brilliantly colored. One of the great standard market varieties. Klondyke is a great favorite in all the Southern and Middle States as a standard commercial berry; demands the top price, generally bringing a premium.

LADY THOMPSON—This is the North Carolina variety which, by the astonishing prices the berries brought on the Northern markets, created such a stir among fruit growers. Medium to large; very hardy and prolific.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—The variety is without doubt the best of all the everbearing sorts. Berries medium to large size, and of good quality. Will continue to fruit in the late fall until after cold weather sets in.

CURRENTS

RED DUTCH **WHITE DUTCH**
FAY'S PROLIFIC—Large, red, one of the very best.

BLACKBERRIES

WILSON'S EARLY—Extra large size and quite early.

EARLY HARVEST—Small, early; sweet.

GUILFORD—Grows wild in Guilford County, N. C. Very large, sweet and without the hard core found in most varieties; medium; early.



St. Regis

LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES—The running or trailing dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.

PREMO—Very large, sweet, not so prolific as the Lucretia.

RASPBERRIES

OHIO—(Cap) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium.

ST. REGIS—Red; good quality, everbearing habit, beginning to ripen in June and bears to frost with only slight rests. A very remarkable berry.

GREGG—Black, hardy, good.

CUTBERT RED—One of the leading market varieties and one of the best in cultivation.

Evergreens for All Planting Purposes

CONIFERS

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—Erect, symmetrical form fairly compact and of light green color.

BALSAM FIR (*Abies Fraseri*)—A splendid tree of pyramidal form and of rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

BIOTA ORENNTALIS COMPACTA—Broad very compact form with bright green foliage.

BIOTA NANA—One of the most widely used of the dwarf conifers. Very dwarf and compact. Color green.

BIOTA AURA NANA—The golden form of the pre-ceding variety.

CEDRUS LABANI (Cedar of Lebanon)—Very hardy, foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA (Mt. Atlas)—Compact foliage, dark green. Rapid grower.

CEDRUS DEODOR (Indian Cedar)—From Himalayan mountains. A stately tree attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading, perfectly adapted to this climate.

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Biota Orentalis*)—A compact, spire-like form, succeeding admirably in this locality. It retains its bright green color throughout the winter and succeeding in almost any soil, is adapted to many uses. Attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Sometimes much larger.

CEPHALOTAXUS PEDUNCULATA FAS-TIGIATA (Korean Yew)—Upright growing variety of bushy habit with narrow dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA—Narrow headed tree of somewhat open, conical growth, heavy scale like foliage, light green and distinctive. Best for specimen or open groupings.

CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA—Distinct habit medium fast grower, broad and graceful. Hardy in North Carolina and South.

ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Cupressus sempervirens*)—This well known and popular conifer is most desired where a formal effect is wanted. It is of compact and shaft like habit.

CYPRESS LAWSONIANA—These are valuable trees and habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties some are compact and others drooping or Pyramidal. Foliage ranges from dark green to glaucous and golden tints.



Biota Nana

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A magnificent tree with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often set in whorls.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*)—One of the most graceful and beautiful and withal among the hardest of evergreen trees.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsior*)—One of the best evergreen trees, lofty, erect and symmetrical.

NORDMANN'S FIR (*A Nordmanniana*)—Thick dense, pyramidal tree of fine form; needles broad, dark green and lustrous, silvery underneath.

JUNIPER IRISH—A distinct and beautiful variety resembling a pillar of green.

JUNIPER CHINESE GLAUCIA—A very compact, symmetrical plant, rather broadly pyramidal; grayish-green foliage, held erect. Succeeds in all soils.

JUNIPERUS SABINA—A valuable spreading or semi-erect plant, very desirable for planting a bed of mixed evergreens or for rock work. Color unchanging deep green.

JUNIPER PFITZERINANA—Beautiful fan-shaped, having broad horizontally spreading branches as broad as tall, grayish green texture.

BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana Glauca*)—A rare and striking variety of our common Va. Cedar with the most intense blue foliage, very compact and of a symmetrical, columnar habit of growth.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)—Of symmetrical upright habit with rich, dark foliage.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the end of the limbs drooping.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA—A splendid rapid growing plant, rather open in habit, with cupped foliage of a dark green color.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—Very dwarf compact habit, tips of branches variegated with silver.

RETINOSPORA VARIDISSIMA—Similar to Plumosa, foliage somewhat finer. One of the best.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*)—Well known pine of the forest. Of lofty habit, with long hairlike, light green needles and very hardy.

BROAD LEAF EVER-GREENS

We have several different species of these. All of the best. They give splendid effect in a planting, either as specimens or group plantings by themselves or with conifers.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Small green, glossy leaf, compact growth, small white pink tinted flower. Blossoms from June to frost.

ACUBA JAPONICA—Plants of medium growth, broad pointed leaves, similar to the Gold Dust shrub without the spotted foliage.

CAROLINA CHERRY or **WILD ORANGE**—Large shrub or small tree with dark green foliage. Useful for specimen plants or screens.

EUONYMOUS RADICAN (Climbing Evergreen)—A low procumbent shrub, leaves dull green above with whitish veins. If supported will climb over a wall or side of house. Good for ground cover.

EUONYMOUS EUROPAEA—Erect shrub, or some times a small tree, vigorous, compact growth, foliage dark green, turning to crimson in fall, flowers yellowish followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

EUONYMOUS VARIEGATED—Upright compact growth. Leaves variegated with yellow, presents striking contrast when planted with other evergreens.

EUONYMOUS JAPONICA—Upright compact form, dark green foliage.

EUONYMOUS SIEDOLDI—A compact graceful shrub. Bearing a profusion of seed pods from which red seed are suspended in late Fall and early winter. Presenting a bright pleasing appearance.



American Arborvitae

EUONYMOUS MICHROPHYLLUS (Dwarf or Box Leaved Euonymus)—Very dwarf with small foliage born on slender upright branches. Useful for edging walks or borders.

ENGLISH LAUREL—Medium large, spreading shrub, with broad shining rich green foliage. Bloom rarely occurring. A useful plant for foundation planting. Does well in most soils and situations.

GREAT BAY—In writing of this grand native shrub, Mr. J. W. Manning truthfully and forcibly says: "Rhododendron maximum is being largely used for landscape work. Its foliage is the longest and showiest of any of the broad leaved evergreens."

GOLD DUST SHRUB—Large leaves spotted and flanked with yellow, prefers moist shady situation.

LEGUSTRUM LUCIDUM—Large glossy leaf, hardy. Low growing shrub. A most desirable variety.

LEGUSTRUM JAPONICUM—Large upright growth. Very hardy.

LONICERA NITIDA—Small low growing evergreen shrub, small, tough, glossy leaves, one leader with a great mass of slender drooping limbs. Hardy good for foundation planting.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA—A low growing Evergreen shrub, rarely exceeding three feet in height. Leaves turning various shades of crimson, bronze and orange during Fall and winter. Of thorny edge texture. Similar to holly. Plants produces trusses of yellow bell like flowers at the limb terminals during winter months. Prefer partial shade.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—The grand broadleaved evergreen of the South. Leaves large bright shining above flowers beautiful and large, often 8 to 10 inches across, waxy white lemon scented and produced throughout a period of two to three months.

NANDINA DOMESTICA—A beautiful shrub of medium height, delicate, compound foliage; white flowers followed by scarlet berries in immense trusses which are carried all winter.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM—Is at home under the shade of trees, where other desirable shrubs will not thrive. For massing along wooded drives and pats of parks or private estates, no other plant is so effective in producing beautiful results. For massing about buildings is also invaluable. The plants I offer are stocky, well furnished with a ball of earth, and of very superior quality in every particular. They are heavy for shipment by express.

BOX (Dwarf Boxwood)—Of dwarf compact growth, useful for edging borders, walkways, and around gardens. Can be trimmed in strictly formal shape, or allowed to grow natural.

TREE BOX—A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor and is being extensively planted. Can be trimmed to any shape.

AMERICAN HOLLY—In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

Shade Trees for Parks and Home Planting

SUGAR MAPLE—A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

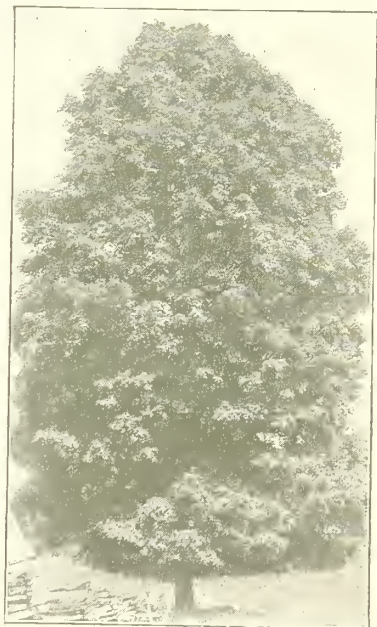
SILVER OR WHITE MAPLE—A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throw up numerous shoots from the roots.

NORWAY MAPLE—An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Grows to height of 40 to 50 feet.

CAROLINA POPLAR—A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height to 15 to 20 feet it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

AMERICAN LINDEN—A stately tree with large, shining cordate leaves. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

WEEPING BEECH—A large, luxuriant tree of curious, irregular growth. Its sparkling masses of foliage are swept by tortuous branches into fountain-like masses of green, wonderfully rich and graceful in effect.



Sugar Maple

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*)—Rapid-growing native tree with rather narrow, symmetrical, conical head. Branches often corky winged. Leaves bright green, five to seven pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of red and crimson. Fine street tree.

WILLOW OAK—A rapid growing symmetrical tree, with round headed, and narrow willow-like leaves. One of the most satisfactory Oaks.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE (*Sterculia Platnifolia*)—A rapid growing smooth, green-barked deciduous tree, with large leaves; head round and medium sized. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM—A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

TULIP—An ornamental tree of pyramidal shape and rapid growth. The foliage is bluntly fourlobed, bright bluish green, turning bright yellow in autumn. The flowers are greenish yellow marked with deep orange, tulip-shaped. A handsome tree of clean growth, free from insects and diseases; one of the most desirable for park and lawn planting.

Plant More Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors the effect is most pleasing.

BARBERRY (Purple Leaved Barberry)—Valuable for the color of its foliage which is a dark rich purple, without a trace of green. Bears a profusion of small bright yellow flowers in April.

BARBERRY THUNBERGI—A dense low growing thorny plant losing its leaves in winter but bearing large crops of scarlet and orange oblong berries which are retained almost the entire winter. Excellent for small hedge.

BUDDLEIA MAGNIFICA—Summer Lilac or Butterfly bush. Produces an abundance of showy fragrant flowers from August to October. Flowers deep rose purple with deep orange eye. Stalks die to ground in winter.

BECHTEL'S CRAB—One of the finest of the flowering crabs. Covered in the early Spring with a profusion of double flowers of most delicate pink.

CREPE MYRTLE—Familiar Southern shrub and should be in all southern plantings. Red, white, pink and purple colors.

CORAL BERRY—The well known Indian Currant. Carrying the red berries through winter.

DEUTZIA—Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink. Flowers are borne in large panicles early part of summer.

DEUTZIA (Crenata, flore plena rosea; double pink)—White with outer petals rosy purple. Blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester.

DERMIDIUM PENDULIFLORUM—A very desirable late blooming plant. Produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes which at the top of the plant are panicles. Plant dies down during winter and grows rapidly during summer.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—A graceful shrub covered in March with a profusion of golden yellow flowers. Foliage dark shining green. Hardy.

FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL; Similar to the preceding but of more upright habit.



Lilacs



Attractive Porch Planting That Will Beautify Any Home

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA—Similar to the two preceding, intermediate between the two in habit, stems and foliage dark green, golden flowers in great profusion last of February.

HYDRANGEA—American Everblooming Hills of Snow—A compact, round headed shrub of medium height, large roundish leaves of bright green and white flowers in round panicles continuing through out most of the summer.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—The old garden favorite of medium height, bright green foliage. White flowers when blossoms are scarce.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—Varieties in various shades. Color controlled largely by nature's soil. Coming white, pink and blue.

HONEYSUCKLE—Chinese Winter Blooming—Very strong growing variety, very fragrant, small white flowers appear in early Spring before the leaves.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Halleana)—A rampart climber with dark green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers opening white later deepening to yellow.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM—A beautiful shrub attaining to 1 to 2 feet. Almost an evergreen, leaves dark green, flowers bright golden yellow.

JAPANESE ROSE (Kerria Japonica)—An old favorite of spreading habit with yellow blossoms which appear in early April. Splendid for massing.

JAPAN FLOWERING QUINCE or **FIRE BUSH**—A graceful hardy drooping shrub, with dark green leaves. Bright yellow flowers produced in late winter.

STAR JASMINE (Jasminum Officinale)—A low slender viney shrub with leaves of dark glossy green. Fragrant white flowers produced in clusters in May and June.

LILACS—Common (Syringa Vulgaris)—The well known, old-fashioned Lilac. Flowers are remarkably fragrant, varying from pale blue to Lavender.

JAPANESE MAPLE (Acer Japonicum)—A fascinating little tree from Japan bringing into our plantings the picturesque atmosphere of the Japanese garden, ranging in color from deepest red to bright green.

SNOWBALL (Wayfaring Tree)—A large shrub 10 to 15 ft. high. Flowers white produced in large symes in April.

SNOWBALL VIBURNUM—Flowers greenish white in profused clusters in late Spring.

SWEET SHRUB (Calycanthus)—Our native sweet shrub or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant.

SPIREA BRIDAL WREATH (Pruniflora Flore Plena)—A medium shrub of graceful arching habit. Small white flowers in early spring.

SPIREA CRIMSON (Anthony Wateri)—A small upright shrub with bright green leaves sometimes variegated with white and yellow. Red umbrella shaped flowers in June. If flowers are kept clipped will bloom until frost.

SPIREA THUNBERGI—A very beautiful dwarf variety of dense, graceful habit. White flowers in early spring, foliage colors to brilliant shades of orange and scarlet in autumn. Very desirable for low hedge or massing.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—One of the most popular Spirea's. Graceful in habit, producing a profusion of white flowers in early Spring.

WEIGELA—Rosea Deep pink shaded to light rose.

YUCCA—Palm Lily or Adams Needle.



Spirea

Beautiful, Fragrant Everblooming Roses

PAUL NEYRON—Hybrid, very large, dark, pink, old favorite. H. P.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Large, glowing crimson, no more popular rose in the market, best suited for forcing.

GEN. R. E. LEE—Orange yellow; with elegant long buds on long stems, very profuse bloomer. Weak grower. T.

ETOILE DE LYON—Fine, yellow, bedding for outside planting; very hardy, blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. T.

BRIDESMAID—Strong grower, with handsome foliage, flowers a lively pink; very popular and a good seller. T.

RADIANCE—A brilliant rosy-carmine displaying beautiful, rich pink tints in the open flower. H. T.

RED RADIANCE—Similar to Radiance in hardness and general formation. Its exact counterpart except that the color is a deep rich red. H. T.

WHITE KILLARNEY—Pure white in color, long in bud, fine form. H. T.

CATHERINE ZEIMET, OR WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Grows to a height of 20 inches and produces double pure white flowers in abundance. Beautiful in a mass planting with Red Baby Rambler. P.

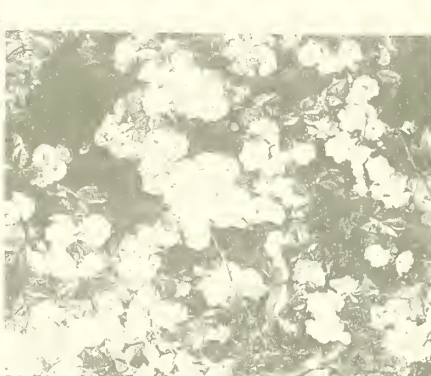
SUNBURST—Giant yellow, fine forcer and will rank with American Beauty and Killarney in value and grandeur. Color Orange copper, edge of petals lighter. The yellowest of all roses in the everblooming class. H. T.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Rugosa blood classed by some as a Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers large, perfectly double, cupped shaped. Color deep bright pink, with the penetrating fragrance of the old June roses. This rose can be put to the most rigid test. Hardy everywhere. Hybrid Perpetual.

KATHERINE MERMET—Pink; large, full, well-formed, very beautiful in bud.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Strong, vigorous grower, large flower, pure white. H. T.

HELEN GOULD—Flowers as large as the American Beauty, resembling it in fragrance and color, full and perfectly double; buds beautiful, long and pointed; color warm, rosy-crimson. Perfectly hardy. T.



Dorothy Perkins

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Rich, velvety-crimson, changing to scarlet crimson; beautiful in bud or open; without a rival in fragrance and rich color. H. P.

BABY RAMBLER—This is not a Rambler as its name would indicate, but a little dwarf rose resembling the Crimson Rambler that begins to bloom early in spring and blooms through the season, being a veritable little bouquet all summer; the very thing for window sill in pots. P.

METEOR—A rich, dark, velvety crimson; free bloomer and good grower. H. T.

ULRICH BRUNER—Splendid substitute for American Beauty, which does not do its best in the open air, with the same long stem and full double bloom; one of the best hardy, outdoor roses. H. T.

SAFRANO—Tea, bright, apricot-yellow; very much esteemed.

MAMAM COCHET—Pink Tea; strong grower, large buds and flowers borne on long stems.

ROSE—CLIMBERS

EMPRESS OF CHINA—New, hardy, and very free bloomer; flowers large from pointed buds, soft red, turning lighter as it

opens; blooms from May to December in the open ground.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. W.)—This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Pink and Red.

CLIMBING METEOR—Rich, bright, red, persistent bloomer; makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in one season; brightest colored of all roses. C. H. T.

MARECHAL NEIL—A beautiful, deep, sulphur yellow; very full, very large, and exceedingly fragrant; the best known and finest yellow rose in existence.

NEW CENTURY—A grand rose that is entirely hardy, bearing beautiful silvery-pink flowers in clusters. In bloom all the time. R.

GARDENIA—Bright yellow, cream color when open, very fragrant and free, early bloomer. This is the hardy Marechal Neil; double yellow flowering. H. C.

Hedge Plants

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—A very rapid and compact grower, foliage small. No finer hedge plant grown, holds foliage year round.

LOWDENSE PRIVET—A very hardy, low growing compact plant. Large green leaves during summer, turning purple in early winter, and under ordinary conditions will carry leaves until well after Christmas.

JAPANESE BARBERRY—When used for a hedge is very effective and the bright red berries during winter give it a pleasing appearance.

Hardy Climbing Vines

VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—A hardy rapid growing vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Japanese Clematis)—The finest of all vines for airy grace and beauty. It quickly grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreads out in all directions. In August and September, when most other vines have ceased to bloom, it is completely covered with a sheet of fleecy white, made up of numerous pure white, star-like flowers, on long stems, and so fragrant that the air is perfumed to a great distance. Its masses of delightful bloom remain until frost, and are succeeded by tufted seedpods.

BOSTON IVY—A beautiful hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. When once established it is quite hardy. Give some protection the first year.

WISTARIA—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of pale lavender color. A splendid vine for draping a second story veranda.



Radiance



Clematis Paniculata

The Value of It

POSSIBLY the hardest thing for the person whose time and interest are taken up by business or household duties to understand is the value to him of decorative planting. And yet beauty is always valuable and always salable. While Old Master paintings would not mean much to the fellow who insists on painting his picket fence red, white and blue, yet they sell at fabulous sums, because, like good shrubbery and trees, they cannot be produced in a day. Although a planting may be young it has the selling value of the lovely dress or attractive furniture.

The illustrations on this page show the common value of ornamental planting to either the magnificent or the simple type of architecture from a pile of stones to a house. In the lower view there is an exceptionally good illustration of what trees and shrubbery do for the house around which they are properly grouped. This is a simple house of which there are literally hundreds of thousands in the country which unplanted look bare and hopeless but can be made into a lovely picture, as this has been, by a small investment in trees and shrubs. There can be no argument about its addition to the sale value of the property in dollars and cents, and a planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers should be considered a profitable investment, not an expense.



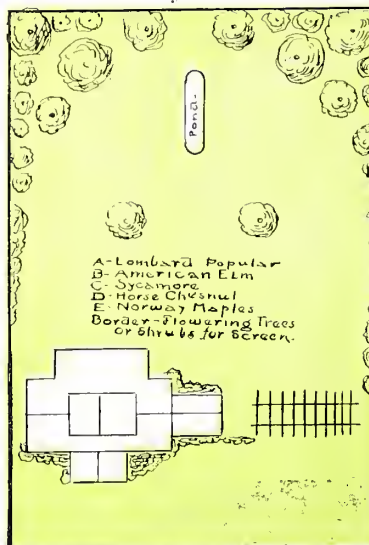


Your Own Forest

FORTUNATE indeed was the owner of this home who secured a site already filled with magnificent trees. Few can hope to have a modern home and age old trees of his own construction and planting, but one who loves the woods can secure quite a measure of success in planting trees by choosing quick growing kinds such as Ash, Soft Maple, Alders, Catalpas, Elms, Lindens, Sycamores, Poplars, etc., with which may be combined

Beech and Maple if the soil is suitable. Cut-leaf Birch, Pin Oak, Willow and Tulip trees add color and variety to the foliage while for privacy and charm of their flowers the Dogwood, Flowering Cherries and Crabs, Tamarix and Fringe Trees either white or purple at the outer edge will serve well. For the choice of shrubs for your foundation planting, if you wish to make your own selections you can secure a copy of the "Home Beautifying Suggestions" which gives the size and soil requirements of all the generally grown varieties, which will serve well for a guide to both choice and conditions for which they are suitable.

Among the showy shrubs there are few that excel the Hydrangea P. G., illustrated above, because of their large and persistent bloom, lasting from late summer until frost, turning from white to bronze and green as time passes. The Hydrangea Arborescens is equally showy, more erect, earlier but not so lasting.





Ornamentation With Roses

A ROSE lover who saw a neighbor planting shrubbery asked: "Why don't you plant roses in place of that brush " and when roses are in bloom all must admit that the more sedate shrubs are no match for them in beauty but unfortunately their bloom does not last as long as good foliage; they are straggly, hard to train symmetrically and do not harmonize with every house.

The beautiful view above discounts all objections. If your house will harmonize with the vines as this one does, nothing else in ornamentation can equal or excel it. The rose is especially desirable in connection with stained shingles, grays and browns and old houses that are not pretentious in themselves but can be glorified by festoons of beautiful ramblers and climbing roses, growing over trellises properly fastened to the walls for their support. We might add that the rose of all plants responds to love and care. If you want to make your planting and then forget it, the rose is not for you.

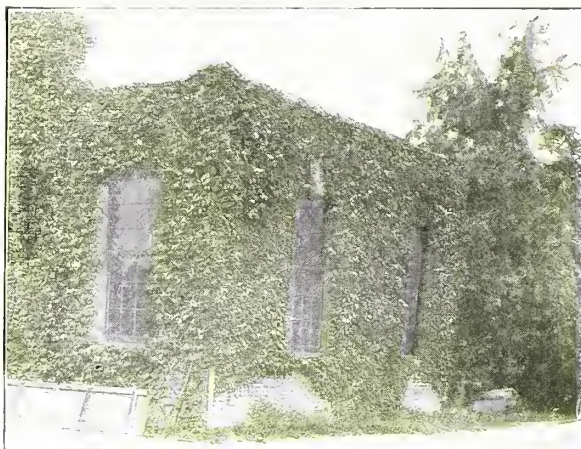
In the corner is shown a beautiful rose hedge.



The profusely blooming climbers need a trellis for support but when bush plants are chosen the hedge can be as small and sedate as desired using dwarf or tall varieties and unconfined in its glory when sturdy growing kinds are selected. The soil should be good, rich loam and the fertility must be kept up with applications of good manure or fertilizer.

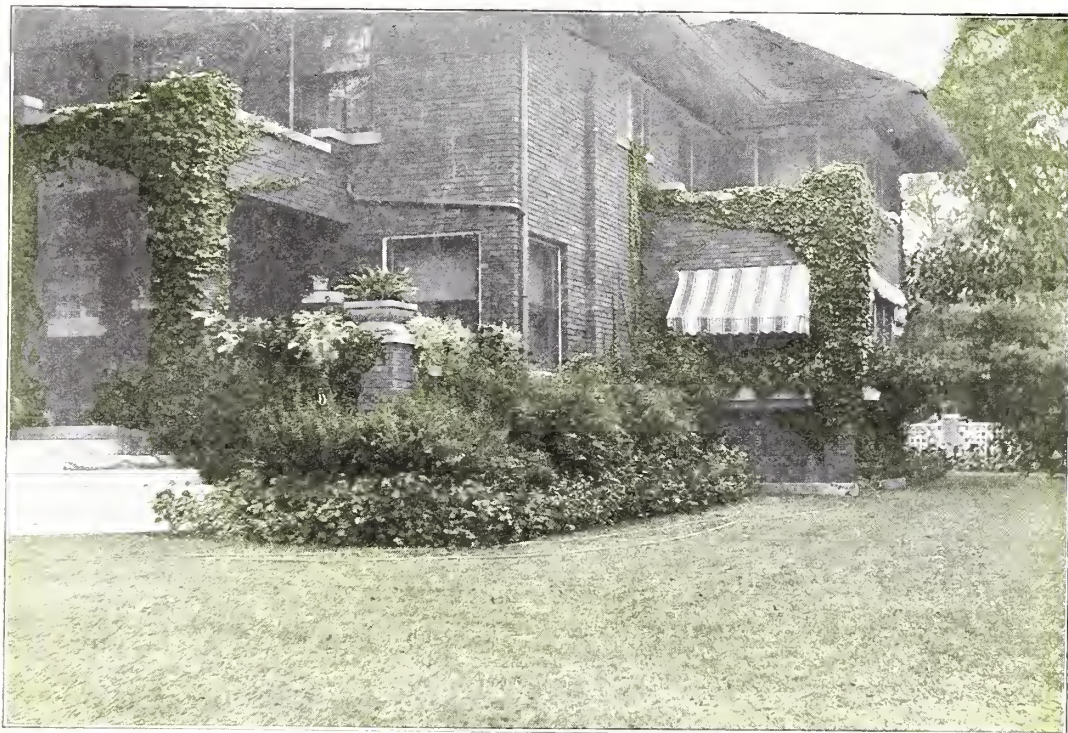
Self Clinging Ornamental Vines

THE clinging vines of the ivy family are gaining more and more favor for covering blank walls of stucco and brick houses. Its color and over-lapping leaves are of great beauty and it is safe to say that whenever there are walls that do not need repainting that some of the clinging vines should form a part of the planting. Outside chimneys and porch pillars are especially desirable supports for the permanent vines and their plain surfaces are made more attractive by the planting.



Of the permanently clinging vines Boston Ivy is the old standard. The Englemanni Ivy has a smaller leaf and tends to lay closer to the wall, but the general effect is the same. English Ivy is not a thrifty enough grower in the north part of this country for use in covering large spaces but is used more for ornamenting window boxes and for inside decoration. The Bittersweet, an evergreen, with its striking orange colored fruit in the fall is a beautiful plant. Its propagators recommend it for all positions but some horticulturists prefer not to plant it in south exposures for fear of the winter sunburn so fatal to the English Ivy. Virginia Creeper whose leaves in autumn turn a rich crimson is good for covering fences, trellises, tree stumps or similar objects.

The planting of the Ivys on factory buildings adds very much to the cheerfulness of the plant and will pay a bigger dividend than any thing else. Men like to work in attractive shops as well as live in attractive homes.





Wistaria

Trellised Ornamental Vines

THERE are a large number of interesting and ornamental hardy vines that bear flowers but do not have the self-clinging habits of the Ivys and must be provided with supports or a chance to get over a wall on which to rest their weight.

The Wistaria shown in the engraving at the left was part of a gorgeous showing that covered the entire front of the building when in bloom. The flowers last well and the vines are quite thrifty and make excellent screens as well as wall coverings.

Of this class of vines the Aristolocia or Dutchman's Pipe with large over-lapping leaves is popular for its dense shade. The Bigonias have a lobed leaf and tubular flowers of bright colors that make a beautiful showing, followed by orange fruit that persist all winter. The Clematis is also a large family with many varieties having various colored and ornamental flowers. For porch and screen planting, because of its thrifty habits of growth, the *Paniculata* is mostly planted, the bloom coming as fine stars in great profusion. The Honeysuckle is another desirable climbing family for trellises. The

foliage is dark and lustrous with an abundance of flowers coming in succession, the named kinds varying in habits but Hall's seems to be the most popular. The Kudzu Vine is very distinctive as are the Moonseed and Silk Vine. A difference in these varieties when vines are used will add greatly to the community attractiveness and it should be worth while as long as the list is so large to choose something different from your neighbor, if possible.

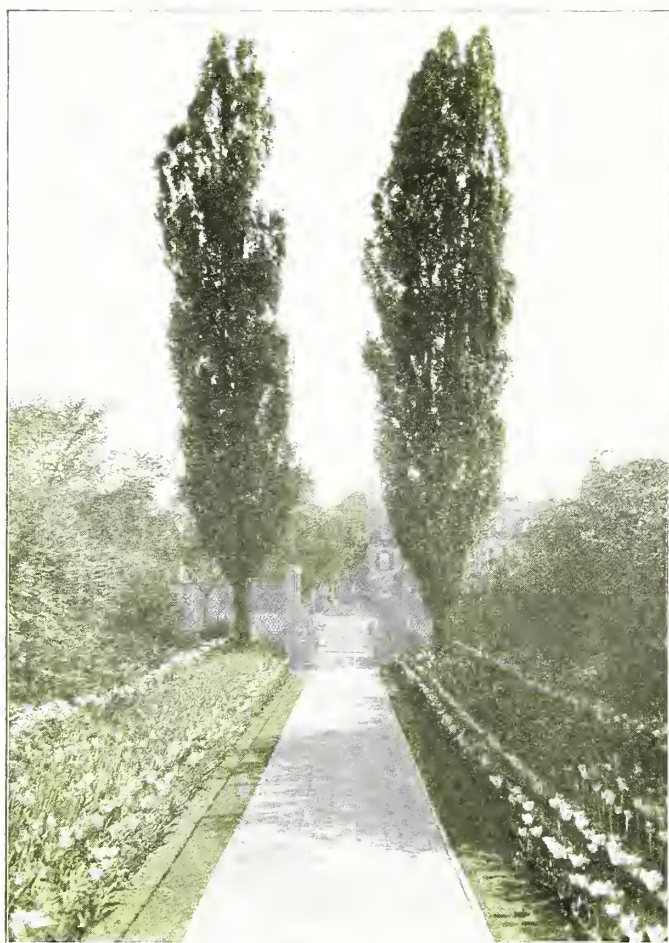


The Bulb Family

THE bulb plants are of two varieties, those planted in the spring and blooming in the late summer and those planted in the fall and blooming in the early spring, both of which are very important items in the growing of a complete garden.

Of the spring planted probably Gladiolus has the most lovers, its gorgeous and persistent bloom making the most delightful cut flowers. The tubers, Cannas and Dahlias, add more to the decoration of the grounds with their tall and vigorous growth. The Dahlias come very late and bloom until frost, fitting companions to the Chrysanthemums as the last roses of summer, and in order to lengthen their season they are often started indoors in pots and transplanted.

It would seem as if everyone would plant the spring flowering bulbs, Narcissus, Jonquils, Hyacinths and Tulips, if it were not so hard to realize in the summer and



fall when we have plenty of flowers the beauty they will bring in the spring and the delight of their blossoms before general vegetation starts. There seems to be hardly a limit to the varieties of these that can be had and they can be chosen for succession of bloom and combination of colors to meet any taste. As with Peonies, Iris and Gladiolus there are many rare and high-priced types which the average person cannot appreciate and it is better to buy freely of well known standard varieties and colors than venture into the land of the connoisseur. A parting suggestion is to bunch the bulbs close enough to let them give the effect possible by the masses of their brilliant color, which is lost when they are too scattered, and to have the succession come in little tufts rather than scatter out over the whole border. Narcissus, Crocus and Tulip do well naturalized or growing semi-wild under the shrubs and trees but Hyacinths need care and repay every attention.

\$500.00

REWARD

*to anyone who can show
me a better method of
packing than the
method which
I use.*

*See what the other
fellows say---*

Texas, July 4th, 1924.

Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

My dear Sir:-

I was very glad to hear you had since last year been studying it with interest. To begin, I want to say I have not lost a single one of the Boxwood bushes although they have been growing under the most adverse conditions. First too much rain, then too much drouth, caused by the most fantastic variations in temperature this climate has ever known. One week hot, the next cold. Last week was hot and this we have a fire. Think of it, fire on the Fourth of July in Texas. All of which means that the Boxwood has good blood in them to start with, and are determined to get back to their ancestry.

Georgia, November 3, 1923.

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

We have received the Lorwood, *Cedrus Atlantica* and *Conocarpus Sempervirens* ordered from you and are very much pleased with same.

Tennessee, January 30, 1924.

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I appreciate more than I can say your fully detailed letter regarding *Cedrus Deodara*. Mr. _____ of Alabama and Mr. _____ also of Alabama were at the meeting of the 25th and I showed them your *Cedrus Deodara* seedlings. They stood the weather and _____ planted in same last year and I believe did you some good. Again expressing my appreciation, I am,

Florida, December 3, 1924.

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith check _____ covering my bill as per statement herewith enclosed. The plants were satisfactory and you may duplicate the order for whatever amount promptly to _____ Florida, by express.

Pennsylvania,

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

Evergreens arrived this morning and they look very nice. Thanks for the extras. Your suggestion as to joining the A. A. N. hope to do that at some future time but don't think I am far enough advanced to go in at present. Thanking you for your kind interest, I am,

Tennessee, January 1st, 1925.

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to yours of December 17th we are pleased to advise you that you may go as far as you like in using our letter on quality of goods received from you, we are very glad to be able to say what we did. We also note what you say in the matter of A. A. N. and to advise that we are going to file application in a short while. Assuring you of our kindly feeling towards you, we are,

Florida,

Mr. Robert C. Young,
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing application blank with annual dues to the American Association of Nurserymen. I appreciate your help very much and assure you that I will live up to the standard set forth by them.

ROBT. C. YOUNG
WHOLESALE NURSERYMAN
GREENSBORO. - - - N. C.

Pleasure and Profit Come with this Trio of Trees

MAY DELICIOUS PEACH



GREENSBORO NURSERIES

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Owners

GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA

MAY DELICIOUS PEACH

FOR EIGHT SEASONS this new variety has been under careful and constant observation in our own orchards and in those of commercial fruit men. During this period the trees have not missed a crop—in fact, the trees have never failed to produce fruit since they were old enough to bear.

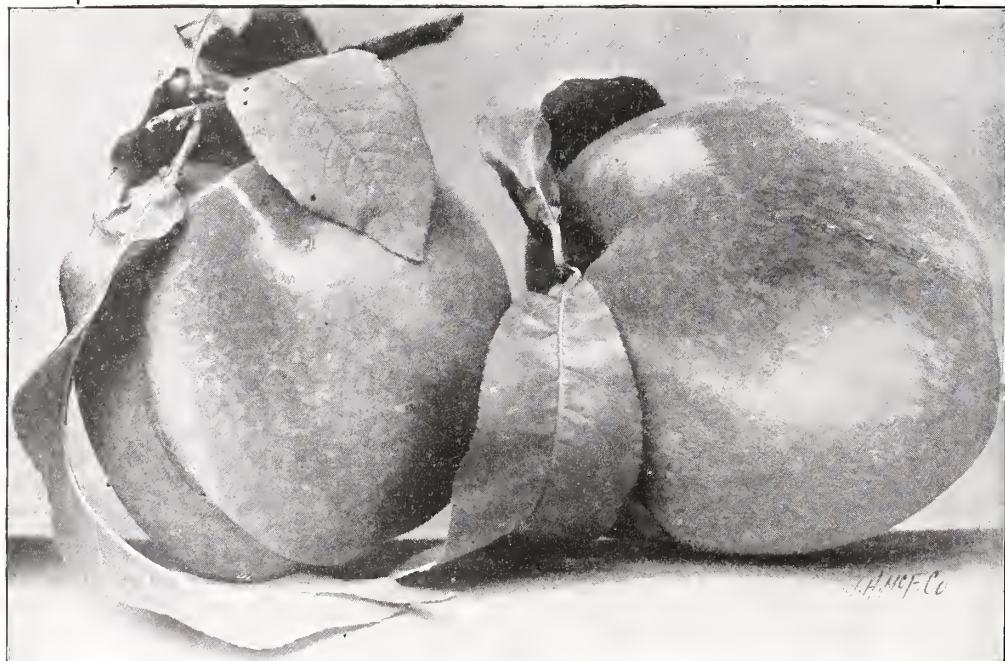
MAY DELICIOUS is the most remarkable Peach that we have observed. It ripens at the same time as the well-known Mayflower, but is far superior in texture and quality, rivaling the best July Peaches. Expert fruit-growers frankly admit that May Delicious is so much better than any other early ripening variety that there is no comparison. The Greensboro Peach, one of our introductions, has come to be a standard sort, but we are convinced that May Delicious will even surpass that variety in popularity.

The illustration on the first page, beautiful as it is, does not do justice to the brilliancy of coloring—the fruit must be seen to be appreciated. Prof. W. N. Hutt, North Carolina State Horticulturist, says the following about a sample sent him last year:

“I examined the specimen very carefully, and it does not correspond in shape, texture, or flavor with the Mayflower. It is a much larger Peach and very much better in quality. I note that it is very juicy, rather fibrous in texture, with a subacid flavor, and I know of no standard variety that answers to its appearance at this season.”

Fortunately, we were able to secure the entire stock and all propagating rights from the originator, and this season offer a limited quantity of trees, under certain restrictions

	Each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 25
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00
2 to 3 feet.....	80





BEAUTY OF THE WORLD APPLE

A FRUIT that takes first prize at the great apple show in Philadelphia must be of the highest quality; it must be of even, clear color, with form and character that are distinctly indicated in each specimen.

BEAUTY OF THE WORLD met all these requirements and was awarded first prize.

The fruit is unusually large and more than ordinarily attractive in appearance. The skin is a creamy yellow, striped and splashed with crimson. These characteristics, combined with the high quality of the fruit, promise to make Beauty of the World a most profitable Apple for the commercial orchardist.

In all the tests made of the tree it has proved to be a strong, thrifty grower and an abundant producer, maturing a crop each year. The trees thus far have been free from blight or other organic diseases, thriving and producing under some extremely trying conditions.

Our stock has been grown with the utmost care, and an orchard, or even a few trees, will be a profitable investment for the owner.

4 to 6 feet	Each \$1 00
3 to 4 feet	80

MAGNOLIA PEAR

THIS variety originated in Georgia a number of years ago, and is esteemed because of its late ripening. The tree is a rather dwarf grower but produces very freely. The skin is yellow-russet, marked with brown on the exposed side. The flesh is white, quite juicy, and very tender.

The illustration shows a tree purchased in 1916 from The Greensboro Nurseries, and planted in the garden of S. W. Blackburn, Guilford College, N. C. The picture was taken in the fall of 1917, and at that time sixty-three Pears were on the tree. Later some of these were shown at the Wayne County Fair, attracting much attention and favorable comment.

MAGNOLIA is a splendid sort for the home garden or large orchard because of its lateness, its productiveness, its quality, its appearance when packed, and the price it brings on the market.



4 to 5 feet..... Each \$1 00

GREENSBORO NURSERIES
GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

Perennials in Planting

PERENNIALS should not be neglected in any plan for home beautifying. They can be used for borders, masses and color everywhere and are almost as self-sustaining as shrubs with which they co-ordinate so well. The choice of varieties is exceedingly large and from them one can gratify any special taste for a color or combination of colors that he may have or if one should prefer fragrant perfume from their bouquets this is as easily provided.

A part of any satisfactory home is an ample supply of cut flowers, at least during the summer season, and it should be a purpose of the planting plan to provide these in profusion. If the grounds are spacious a flower garden for cutting purposes would be delightful but most of us will be obliged to cut from the bloom planted for outdoor ornamentation. For most kinds the flowering season is prolonged if the flowers are not allowed to seed.

A border of low growing perennials add greatly to the foliage background of shrubs. Especially desirable for this is the Blue (or Hare) Bell, Lily of the Valley, Garden Pinks, Candytuft, Oriental Poppies, Coreopsis, Shasta Daisies, Sweet Williams, Blanket Flower and these are well adapted for this use. The shrubs must be rather large to make the use of those splendid bloomers which ought to be included somewhere, the Phlox, Peonies and Irises. The two latter are of such great variety that they require large catalogues for their description alone, but every nurseryman has the standard varieties in the colors you wish that will answer all purposes unless you wish to specialize on them as an expert. To mention all of the desirable kinds and types would be impossible, but they are not expensive to begin with, can be nicely transplanted if not located satisfactorily and will be your delight for many years.

For the fibrous, bulbous and tuberous rooted plants the choice is very large as to color, habits and blooming season. The Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinth and Crocus adding glory to the spring season and the stately Lilies vie with all others in their brilliancy and grace during the early summer months, each adding greatly to the attraction of the home during its season.



Suggestive Plantings

*Illustrated With Examples of Easily
Attainable Results.*



Before and After

*As a closing argument to those
who have not yet done so, we
present the picture of this home
before and after planting. It is not
an argument that needs words.
The pictures speak for themselves.*



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